

tion and trade would follow, and I will not believe that what is so plain to them can be hidden from our own people.

THE AMERICAN DOCTRINE OF PROTECTION.

The declaration of the platform in favor of "the American doctrine of Protection" meets my most hearty approval. The convention did not adopt a schedule, but a principle that is to control all tariff schedules. There may be differences of opinion among Protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home. In some remote National campaigns the issue has been—or, more correctly, has been made to appear to be—between a high and a low protective tariff—both parties expressing some solicitude regard for the wages of our working people and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But under a more courageous leadership, the Democratic party has now practically declared that, if given power, it will enact a tariff law without any regard to its effect upon wages or upon the capital invested in our great industries.

The majority report of the Committee on Platform to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago contained this clause: "That when Custom House taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workmen."

Here we have a distinct admission of the Republican contention that American workmen are advantaged by a tariff rate equal to the difference between home and foreign wages, and a declaration only against the alleged "additional impositions" of the existing Tariff law.

Again, this majority report further declared: "But in making a reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regarded of the labor and the capital thus involved."

Here we have an admission that many of our industries depend upon protective duties "for their successful continuance" and a declaration that tariff changes should be regarded of the workmen in such industries and of the invested capital.

DEMOCRATIC WARFARE ON PROTECTION.

The overwhelming rejection of these propositions, which had before received the sanction of Democratic National conventions, was not indicative of the new and more courageous leadership to which the party has now committed itself, but the substitute which was adopted. This substitute declares that protective duties are unconstitutional—high protection, low protection, all unconstitutional. A Democratic Congress holding this view cannot enact, nor a Democratic President approve, any tariff schedule, the purpose or effect of which is to limit importations or to give any advantage to an American workman or producer. A bounty which is not given to the importer under this view of the Constitution, in order to increase importations, and so the revenue for "revenue only" is the limitation. Reciprocity of course falls under this denunciation, for its object and effect are not revenue but the promotion of commercial exchanges, the profits of which go wholly to our producers.

This destructive, un-American doctrine was not held or taught by the historic Democratic leadership whose fame as American patriots has reached this generation—certainly not by Jefferson or Jackson. This mad crusade against American goods, the bitter epithets applied to American manufacturers, the persistent diatribe of every report of the opening of a tin-plate mill or of an increase of our foreign trade by reciprocity, are as surprising as they are discreditable. There is not a thoughtful business man in the country who does not know that the enactment into law of the declaration of the Chicago Convention plunges the country into a business convulsion such as it has never seen; and there is not a thoughtful workman who does not know that it would at once enormously reduce the amount of work to be done in this country by the increase of importations that would follow, and necessitate a reduction of his wages to the European standard.

If any one suggests that this radical policy will not be executed, that the Democratic party attains power, what shall be thought of a party that is capable of such trifling with great interests? The threat of such legislation would be only less hurtful than the fact. A distinguished Democrat rightly described this movement as a challenge to the protected industries to a fight of extermination, and another such rightly expressed the logic of the situation when he interpreted the Chicago platform to be an invitation to all Democrats holding even the most moderate protection views, to go under the Republican party.

COST OF LIVING REDUCED UNDER THE TARIFF.

And now a few words in regard to the existing Tariff law. We are fortunately able to judge of its influence upon production and prices by the market reports. The day of the prophet of calamity has been succeeded by that of the trader reporter. An examination into the effect of the law upon the prices of protected products and of the cost of such articles as enter into the living of people of small means has been made by a Senate committee, composed of leading Senators of both parties, with the aid of the best statisticians, and the report signed by all the members of the committee, has been given to the public. No such wide and careful inquiry has ever before been made. These facts appear from the report:

First—The cost of articles entering into the use of these earnings less than \$1,000 per annum has decreased up to May, 1892, 3.4 per cent, while in farm products there has been an increase in prices, owing in part to an increased foreign demand and the opening of new markets. In England during the same period the cost of living increased 1.9 per cent. Tested by their power to purchase articles of necessity, the earnings of our working people have never been as great as they are now.

Second—There has been an average advance in the rate of wages of .75 of 1 per cent.

Third—There has been an advance in the price of all farm products of 18.67 per cent, and of all cereals 33.59 per cent.

The fifth annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of New York, a Democratic officer, very recently issued, strongly corroborates as to that State, the facts found by the Senate committee. The extended inquiry shows that in the year immediately following the passage of the Tariff act of 1890 the aggregate sum paid in wages in that State was \$6,377,925 in excess, and the aggregate production \$31,315,130 in excess of the preceding year.

In view of this showing of an increase in wages, of a reduction in the cost of articles of common necessity, and of a marked advance in the prices of agricultural products, it is plain that this Tariff law has not imposed burdens, but has conferred benefits upon the farmer and the workman.

THE TIN-PLATE QUESTION.

Some special effects of the act should be noticed. It was a courageous attempt to rid our people of a long-maintained foreign monopoly in the production of tin-plate, pearl buttons, silk plush, linens, lace, etc. Once or twice in our history the production of tin-plate had been attempted and the prices obtained by the Welsh makers would have enabled our makers to produce it at a profit. But the Welsh makers at once outpriced a point that drove the American beginners out of the business, and when this was accomplished, again made their own prices. A correspondent of "The Industrial World," the official organ of the Welsh tin-plate workers, published

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at Swansea, in the issue of June 10, 1892, advises a new trial of these methods. He says:

"Do not be deceived. The victory of the Republicans at the polls means the retention of the McKinley bill, and means the rapidly accruing loss of the 80 per cent of the export American trade. Had there been no Democratic victory in 1890, the spread of the tin-plate manufacture in the United States would have been both rapid and bona fide. It is not yet too late to do something to reduce the price of plates. But the tin-plate industry has been established in the United States, and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the Democratic party for its destruction will not succeed."

And again that paper says: "It is clearly the interest of both employer and workmen to produce tin plates, tariff or no tariff, at a price that will drive all competitors from the field."

THE TIN-PLATE INDUSTRY REALLY ESTABLISHED.

But, in spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1890 and of the machinations of foreign producers to maintain their monopoly, the tin-plate industry has been established in the United States, and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the Democratic party for its destruction will not succeed.

The official returns to the Treasury Department of the production of tin and steel plates in the United States during the last fiscal year show a total production of 13,240,830 pounds, and a comparison of the first quarter, \$26,922 pounds, with the last, 8,000,000 pounds, shows the rapid development of the industry. Over 3,000,000 pounds during the last quarter were made from American black plates, the remainder from foreign plates. Mr. Ayer, the Treasury agent in charge, estimates, as the result of careful inquiry, that the production of the current year will be 100,000,000 pounds, and that by the end of the year our production will be at the rate of 200,000,000 pounds per annum.

Another industry that has been practically created by the McKinley bill is the making of pearl buttons. Few articles coming to us from abroad were so distinctly the product of starvation wages.

But, without unduly extending this letter, I cannot follow in detail the influences of the Tariff law of 1890. It has transplanted several important industries and established them here and has revived or enlarged all others. The act gives to the miners protection against foreign silver bearing lead ores, the free introduction of which threatened the great mining industries of the Rocky Mountain States; and to the wool growers protection for their fleeces and flocks, which has saved them from a further and disastrous decline. The House of Representatives, at its last session, passed bills placing these ores and wool upon the free list. The people of the West will know how destructive to their prosperity these measures would be. This Tariff law has given employment to many thousands of American men and women, and will each year give employment to increasing thousands. Its repeal would throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced wages.

APPEALS THAT ARE ADDRESSED TO FREEDOM.

The appeals of the Free Trader to the workingman are largely addressed to his prejudices or to his passions, and not infrequently are pronouncedly communistic. The new Democratic leadership rages at the employer and seeks to communicate his rage to the employee. I greatly regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the profits. But I do not see that these evils will be ameliorated by a tariff policy the first necessary effect of which is a severe wage cut and the second a large diminution of the aggregate amount of work to be done in this country. If the injustice of his employer tempts the workman to strike back, he should be very sure that his blow does not fall upon his own head or upon his wife and children. The workmen in our great industries are as a body remarkably intelligent, and are lovers of home and country. They may be roused by injustice, or what seems to them to be such, or be led for the moment by others, into acts of passion; but they will settle the tariff contest in the calm light of their November firesides, and with sole reference to the prosperity of the country of which they are citizens and of the homes they have founded for their wives and children. No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is able, of itself, to maintain a uniform rate of wages—without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages, and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale.

SOUTHERN BENEFITS FROM THE TARIFF.

The Southern States have had a liberal participation in the benefits of the Tariff law, and though their representatives have generally opposed the Protection policy, I rejoice that their sugar, rice, coal, ore, iron, fruits, cotton cloths and other products have not been left to the fate which the votes of their representatives would have brought upon them. In the construction of the Nicaragua Canal in the new trade with South and Central America, in the establishment of American steamship lines, these States have also special interests, and all these interests will not always consent to be without representation at Washington.

Shrewdly, but not quite fairly, our adversaries speak only of the increased duties imposed upon tin, pearl buttons and other articles, by the McKinley bill, and omit altogether any reference to the great and beneficial enlargement of the free list. During the last fiscal year \$45,000,772 worth of merchandise, or 55.35 per cent of our total importations, came in free (the largest percentage in our history), while in 1889 the per cent of free importations was only 34.42 per cent. The placing of sugar upon the free list has saved to the consumer in duties in fifteen months, after paying the bounties provided for, \$57,000,000. This relief has been substantially felt in every household upon every Saturday's purchase of the workman.

One of the favorite arguments against a Protective tariff is that it shuts us out from a participation in what is called with swelling emphasis, "the markets of the world." If this view is not a false one, how does it happen that our commercial competitors are not able to bear with more serenity our supposed surrender to them of the "markets of the world," and how does it happen that the partial loss of our market closes foreign tin-plate mills and plush factories that still have all other markets? Our natural advantages, our Protective tariff and the reciprocity policy make it possible for us to have a large participation in the "markets of the world," without opening our own to a competition that would destroy the comfort and independence of our people.

BIMETALLISM.

The resolution of the convention in favor of bimetalism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in their commercial uses of the two colored dollars would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations

of the world. The one essential condition is that these dollars shall have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions. They are not only a medium of exchange, but a measure of value, and, when two unequal measures are called in law by the same name, commerce is unsettled and confused, and the unwary and ignorant are cheated. Dollars of unequal commercial value will not circulate together. The better dollar is withdrawn and becomes merchandise. The true interest of all our people, and especially of the farmers and working people, who cannot closely observe the money market, is that every dollar, paper or coin, issued or authorized by the Government shall at all times and in all its uses be the exact equivalent, not only in debt-paying, but in purchasing power, of any other dollar. I am quite sure that if we should now act upon this subject independently of other nations, we would greatly promote their interests and injure our own. The monetary conditions in Europe within the last two years have, I think, tended very much to develop a sentiment in favor of a larger use of silver, and I was much pleased and encouraged by the cordiality, promptness and unanimity with which the invitation of this Government for an international conference upon this subject was accepted by all the Powers. We may not only hope for, but expect, highly beneficial results from this conference, which will now soon assemble. When the result of the conference is known we shall then be able, intelligently, to readjust our financial legislation to any new conditions.

FAIR APPOINTMENT AND FREE ELECTIONS.

In my last annual message to Congress I said: "I must yet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a calm, patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the officers of the Government to the people by fair apportionments and free elections. I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its membership, and composed of patriots, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our elections systems and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating these evils. The Commission would be vested in the Supreme Court, if that method would give the best guarantee of impartiality. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the National Government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unimpaired exercise of the suffrage, and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable. . . . The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the law, and only there, is a just demand, and no just man should reject or resist it."

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM ALABAMA.

It seemed to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legislation upon absolutely fair non-partisan lines might find some effective response. Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and election methods designed to give unfair advantages to the party making them, would some time be used to perpetuate in power a faction of the party against the will of the majority of the people. Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent State election in Alabama. There was no Republican ticket in the field. The contest was between white Democrats. The Kolb party say they were refused the representation guaranteed by law upon the election boards, and that, when the courts by mandamus attempted to right this wrong, an appeal that could not be heard until after the election made the writs ineffectual. Ballot boxes were thrown out for alleged irregularities, or destroyed; and it is asserted on behalf of one half, at least, of the white voters of Alabama that the officers who were elected. There is no security for the personal or political rights of any man in a community where any other man is deprived of his personal or political rights. The power of the States over the question of the qualification of electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suffrage, and the demand that every man should be qualified under the law shall be made secure in the right to cast a free ballot and to have that ballot honestly counted cannot be abated. Our old Republican battle cry, "A free ballot and a fair count," comes back to us, not only from Alabama, but from all the States, and from every corner, differing with us widely in opinions, have come to see that parties and political debate are but a mockery if, when the debate is ended, the judgment of honest majorities is to be reversed by ballot-box frauds and tally-sheet manipulations in the interest of the party or party faction in power.

A NON-PARTISAN ELECTION COMMISSION.

These new political movements in the States and the recent decisions of some of the State courts against unfair apportionment laws encourage the hope that the arbitrary and partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed since the Reconstruction of the States, the laws made equal and non-partisan and the elections free and honest. The Republican party would rejoice at such a solution, as a healthy and patriotic local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections. I shall again urge upon Congress that provision be made for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to consider the subject of apportionments and elections in their relation to the choice of Federal officers.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW ENFORCED.

The Civil-Service System has been extended and the law enforced with vigor and impartiality. There has been no partisan juggling with the law in any of the departments or bureaus as had before happened, but appointments to the classified service have been made impartially from the eligible lists. The system now in force in all the departments has for the first time placed promotions strictly upon the basis of merit, as ascertained by a daily record, and the efficiency of the force thereby greatly increased.

The approval so heartily given by the convention to all those agencies which contribute to the education of the children of the land was worthily bestowed and meets my hearty approval, as does also the declaration as to liberty of thought and conscience, and the separation of Church and State. The safety of the Republic is an intelligent citizenship, and the increased interest manifested in the States in education, the cheerfulness with which the necessary taxes are paid by all classes and the renewed interest manifested by the children in the National flag are hopeful indications that the coming generation will direct public affairs with increased prudence and patriotism. Our interest in free public schools, open to all children of fit suitable age, is supreme, and our care for them will be jealous and constant.

The public school system, however, was not intended to restrain the natural right of the parent, after contributing to the public school fund, to choose other educational agencies for his children. I favored aid by the General Government to the public schools with a special view to the necessities of some of the Southern States. But it is gratifying to notice that many of these States are, with commendable liberality, developing their school systems and increasing their school revenues to the great advantage of the children of both races.

GOOD WORK IN THE INTEREST OF AGRICULTURE.

The considerate attention of the farmers of the whole country is invited to the work done through the State and Agricultural departments in the interest of agriculture. Our pork products had for ten years been not only excluded by the great continental nations of Europe, but their value discriminated by the reasons given for this exclusion. All previous efforts to secure the removal of these restrictions had failed, but the wise legis-

lation of the last Congress, providing for the inspection and official certification of our meats and giving to the President power to forbid the introduction into this country of selected products of such countries as should continue to refuse our inspected meats, enabled us to open all the markets of Europe to our products. The result has been not only to sustain prices, but to add 50 cents per hundred pounds to the market value of the inspected meats. Under the reciprocity agreement special favors have been secured for agricultural products, and our exports of such products have been greatly increased, with a sure prospect of a further and rapid increase.

BACK TO THE CITY

means exposure to the September storms. Provide for the rainy spell in advance by purchasing one of Hodgman's world-renowned Mackintoshes.

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lation of the List Congress, providing for the inspection and official certification of our meats and giving to the President power to forbid the introduction into this country of selected products of such countries as should continue to refuse our inspected meats, enabled us to open all the markets of Europe to our products. The result has been not only to sustain prices, but to add 50 cents per hundred pounds to the market value of the inspected meats. Under the reciprocity agreement special favors have been secured for agricultural products, and our exports of such products have been greatly increased, with a sure prospect of a further and rapid increase.

The Agricultural Department has maintained in Europe an agent whose special duty it is to introduce there the various preparations of corn as articles of food, and his work has been very successful. The department has also sent skilled veterinarians to Liverpool to examine, in connection with the British veterinarians, the live cattle from the United States landed at that port; and the result, in connection with the sanitary methods adopted at home, has been that we hear no more about our cattle being infected with pleuro-pneumonia. A judicious system of quarantine laws has prevented the infection of Northern cattle with the Texas fever. The Tariff bill of 1890 gives better protection to farm products subject to foreign competition than they ever had before, and the home markets for such products have been enlarged by the establishment of new industries and the development of others.

We may confidently submit to the intelligent and candid judgment of the American farmer whether, at any corresponding period, so much has been done to promote his interests, and whether in a continuation and extension of these methods there is not a better prospect of food to him than in the invitation of the Democratic party to give our home markets to foreign manufacturers, and to abandon the reciprocity policy; and better, also, than the radical and untried methods of relief proposed by other parties, which are soliciting his support.

THE NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL.

I have often expressed my strong conviction of the value of the Nicaragua Ship Canal to our commerce, and to our Navy. The project is one of convenience, but of necessity. It is quite possible, I believe, if the United States will support the enterprise, to secure the speedy completion of the canal without taxing the Treasury for any direct contribution, and at the same time to secure to the United States that influence in its management which is imperative.

A PATRIOTIC FOREIGN POLICY.

It has been the purpose of the Administration to make its foreign policy not a matter of partisan politics, but of patriotism and National honor, and I have very great gratification in being able to state that the Democratic members of the Committee of Foreign Affairs responded in a true American spirit. I have not hesitated to consult freely with them about the most confidential and delicate affairs, and I frankly confess my obligation for needed cooperation. They did not regard a patient, but firm insistence upon American rights, and upon immunity from insult and injury for our citizens and sailors in foreign ports as a policy of "irritation and bluster." They did not believe, as some others seem to believe, that to be a Democrat one must take the foreign side of every international question, if a Republican Administration is conducting the American side. I do not believe that a tame submission to insult and outrage by any nation at the hands of another can ever form the basis of a lasting friendship; the necessary element of mutual respect will be wanting.

The Chilean incident, now so happily and honorably adjusted, I do not doubt, place our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever before. This already appears in the agreement since negotiated by Mr. Egan for the settlement by a commission of the long unsettled claims between the two Governments. The work of Mr. Egan has been highly advantageous to the United States. The confidence which I refused to withdraw from him has been abundantly justified.

In our relations with the great European powers, the rights of the United States and of our citizens have been insisted upon with firmness. The strength of our cause and not the strength of our adversary has given tone to our correspondence. The Samoan question and the Behring Sea question, which came over from the preceding Administration, have been, the one settled and the other submitted to arbitration upon a fair basis. Never before, I think, in a like period have so many important treaties and commercial agreements been concluded, and never before I am sure, have the honor and influence, National and commercial, of the United States been held in higher estimation in both hemispheres.

A TRIBUTE TO THE UNION SOLDIERS.

The Union soldiers and sailors are now veterans of time as well as of war. The parallels of age have approached close to the citadels of life and the end, for each of a brave and honorable struggle is not remote. Increasing infirmity and years give the minor tones of sadness and pathos to the mighty appeal of service and suffering. The ear that does not listen with sympathy and the heart that does not respond with generosity are the ear and heart of an alien and not of an American. Now soon again the surviving veterans are to parade upon the great avenue of the National Capital, and every tribute of honor and love should attend the march. A comrade in the column of the veterans paraded in 1865, I am not less a comrade now.

I have used every suitable occasion to urge upon the people of all sections the consideration that no good cause can be promoted upon the lines of lawlessness. Mobs do not discriminate and the punishments inflicted by them have no repressive or salutary influence. On the contrary, they beget revenges and perpetual feuds. It is especially the duty of the educated and influential to see that the weak and ignorant when accused of crime are fairly tried before lawful tribunals. The moral sentiment of the country should be aroused and brought to bear for the suppression of these offences against the law and social order.

The necessity for a careful discrimination among the emigrants seeking our shores becomes every day more apparent. We do not want and should not receive those who by reason of bad character or habits are not wanted at home. The industrious and self-respecting, the lovers of law and liberty should be discriminated from the pauper, the criminal and the anarchist, who come only to burden and disturb our communities. Every effort has been made to enforce the laws and some convictions have been secured under the Contract Labor law.

A COUNTRY BLESSED WITH PROSPERITY.

The general condition of our country is one of great prosperity. The blessing of God has rested upon our fields and upon our people. The annual value of our foreign commerce has increased more than \$400,000,000 over the average for the preceding ten years and more than \$210,000,000 over 1890, the last year unaffected by the new tariff. Our exports in 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by more than \$172,000,000 and the annual average for ten years by \$265,000,000. Our exports of breadstuffs increased over those of 1890

more than \$144,000,000; of provisions over \$4,000,000, and of manufactures over \$3,000,000. The merchandise balance of trade in our favor in 1892 was \$202,944,342. No other Nation can match the commercial progress which those figures disclose. Our compassion may well go to those whose party necessities and habits still compel them to declare that our people are oppressed and our trade restricted by a protective tariff. It is not possible for me to refer even in the briefest way to many of the toils presented in the resolutions adopted by the convention. Upon all that have not been discussed, I have before publicly expressed my views.

A change in the personnel of a National Administration is of comparatively little moment. If those exercising public functions are able, honest, diligent and faithful, others possessing all these qualities may be found to take their place. But changes in the laws and in administrative policies are of great moment. When public affairs have been given a direction and business has adjusted itself to those lines, any sudden change involves a stoppage and new business adjustments. If the change of direction is so radical as to bring the commercial turntable into use, the business changes involved are not readjustments but reconstructions.

The Democratic party offers a programme of demolition. The protective policy—to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted—the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marine, are all to be demolished—not gradually, not taken down, but blown up. To this programme of destruction it has added one constructive feature, the re-establishment of State banks of issue.

The policy of the Republican party is of the other hand, distinctively a policy of safe progression and development of new factories, new markets and new ships. It will subject business to no perilous change, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines.

Very respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

EX-CONGRESSMAN MASON ARRIVES.

HE WILL LECTURE ON PROTECTION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Ex-Congressman William E. Mason, of Illinois, is at the Everett House. He is accompanied by his wife and will remain here about three weeks, during which he will take an active part in the campaign, making speeches for Harrison and Reid. He did excellent work here during the campaign of 1888. Mr. Mason said yesterday:

"I propose to make a labor report, supplementing Commissioner Peck's. One of the complaints against the McKinley act was that it increased the price of stockings. I have brought with me samples of stockings which were sold to dealers at less than five cents a pair, and the owner of the factory writes me that he has increased his force of laborers 30 per cent and his payroll 50 per cent, and was enabled to do this and sell cheaper than formerly on account of the increased demand for American goods. Before the McKinley bill became a law, we had four factories making stockings. Now there are over twenty with improved machinery, using American flour and machinery. The American people with better and cheaper stockings than ever before. I have a price-list in the world, showing that tin cans have not increased in price to consumers. I have a letter from an ex-congressman, Neddingham, of St. Louis, who is making 700 boxes of tin a day, and pays his laborers in the tin department \$2,000 a day. If they can do that in St. Louis, why can't they do it in Chicago or New-York? Since the McKinley act encouraged manufacturers to start they have so improved machinery that they are shipping and making more to-day to send to Wales, than I have ever seen in the country. I have some fine samples of crockery made in this country, and letters from the manufacturers showing that consumers do not pay as much as before, and that their business has increased. They pay more wages and employ more people than ever before."

Mr. Mason, under his engagement with the campaign committee of the Republican Club of this city will address a meeting in Arlington Hall, No. 19, St. Mark's Place, at 7 o'clock on Wednesday, Sept. 27, and will make a short preliminary address.

Mr. Mason addressed an enthusiastic lot of Republicans in the city of New York, and was warmly received, and his convincing and eloquent words were frequently applauded. He said in part, "I stood to-day and watched with Mr. Carter, chairman of the Republican Committee, the splendid procession of men who labor in this city. The flags, banners and inspiring music, and particularly the appearance of the men, was enough to make any man proud to be an American citizen. No such procession can be seen in any other country in the world. And then I couldn't help thinking of the argument addressed to them by the Democratic party. They glory in the Homestead strike and think if only enough men were killed, and that was followed by crop failures in the Northwest, their party could win. They say to the Homestead strikers, 'I have a price-list in the world, showing that tin cans have not increased in price to consumers. I have a letter from an ex-congressman, Neddingham, of St. Louis, who is making 700 boxes of tin a day, and pays his laborers in the tin department \$2,000 a day. If they can do that in St. Louis, why can't they do it in Chicago or New-York? Since the McKinley act encouraged manufacturers to start they have so improved machinery that they are shipping and making more to-day to send to Wales, than I have ever seen in the country. I have some fine samples of crockery made in this country, and letters from the manufacturers showing that consumers do not pay as much as before, and that their business has increased. They pay more wages and employ more people than ever before.'"

They say to the poor miners in the Democratic State of Tennessee: "To be sure our Democratic Legislature and Governor make you compete and work for less than the men of our State, but we propose to help you. That contemptible McKinley bill prohibits even the landing on our soil of any article of consumption that is the product of labor of the convict in any prison in the world. We propose to repeal that bill, and instead of competing with the labor of convicts, we will let our own men compete with the convicts and all other convicts in the world."

The Republican party says to those men: "We don't claim that protection is a cure for all ills. We know it has increased wages in some cases, even before Mr. Peck's report. We know that a laborer's labor has more purchasing power than a day's labor in any other country. If the laborer in some cases does not get his full benefit of protection, it is not the fault of protection, and we cannot help labor by taking away that protection it now has. All we consume is the product of labor, and we do not agree with Mr. Cleveland that the consumer wants cheap things to consume, for that means cheap labor, and a matter of mere morals, we do not think any one ought to consume anything, from his hat to his shoe, from soup to ice cream, that is the product of labor, without paying a fair price for the labor necessary to make the article consumed."

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

The Whitelaw Reid Battery of the Twenty-eighth Ward, Brooklyn, held an enthusiastic meeting last night at the headquarters. There was a large attendance. The president, Francis L. Albertson, occupied the chair. Twelve new propositions were received and referred to the proper committees. The members endorsed the candidacy of Charles Bennett for Congress, in the 11th District.

ARRANGING FOR A BIG MEETING.

The Republican Club of the 11th Assembly District held a regular meeting last night at its comfortable headquarters, No. 1 Abington Square. There was a good attendance, the following well-known Republicans of the district being present: Frank Patterson, L. D. Evans, C. H. Macy, C. M. Brinkerhoff, William F. Deane, T. F. Usher, Charles H. H. Miller, H. P. Taylor, H. P. Charles, Henry C. Curran and George Robertson. The regular routine of business of the club was transacted, special attention being given to the arrangements for the big meeting of the Republican Association.

It's a sign that you need help, when pimples, blotches, eruptions, and eruptions, appear. Your blood needs looking after. You'll have grave matters to deal with, if you neglect it. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all skin diseases and disorders caused by impure blood. It invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, and promotes all the bodily functions. For all forms of eruptions, skin diseases, and disorders, even consumption (which is really lung-rot) in all its earlier stages, it is a certain remedy. It's the only one that's guaranteed, in every case, to be of benefit or cure, or if it's refunded. It's a matter of confidence in one's medicine.

It's the cheapest blood-purifier sold, through druggists, because you only pay for the good you get. It's the only one that's guaranteed, in every case, to be of benefit or cure, or if it's refunded. It's a matter of confidence in one's medicine. The "Discovery" acts equally well all the year round.

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Wm. H. Jackson & Co. UNION SQUARE (NORTH), Cor. Broadway. Only concern in our line having its own foundries. Buy of the maker. Established over 50 years. No stock. Everything made to order.

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37 Union Square. clation of the district, to be held at the Bleeker Building Wednesday evening, September 7. Several well-known speakers will address that meeting. The officers of the club are: President, C. H. Macy; first vice-president, H. H. Hunter; second vice-president, L. J. Evans; recording secretary, C. S. Ferguson; financial secretary, C. M. Brinkerhoff; corresponding secretary, T. F. Usher; treasurer, F. B. Miller.

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF ON PHOSPHORUS.

MANUFACTURERS ATTEST THE BENEFIT